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# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

## Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/23370 and Corr.1 of 9 January 1992, S/23370/Add.1 of 17 January 1992, S/23370/Add.3 of 7 February 1992, S/23370/Add.10 of 26 March 1992, S/23370/Add.11 of 27 March 1992, S/23370/Add.13 of 21 April 1992, S/23370/Add.16 of 11 May 1992, S/23370/Add.19 of 15 June 1992, S/23370/Add.20 and Corr.1 of 16 June 1992, S/23370/Add.21 of 19 June 1992, S/23370/Add.23 of 23 June 1992, S/23370/Add.24 of 24 June 1992, S/23370/Add.26 of 27 July 1992 and S/23370/Add.27 of 28 July 1992.

During the week ending 18 July 1992, the Security Council took action on the following items:

Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 758 (1992) and 761 (1992) (see also, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24 and S/23370/Add.26)

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3093rd meeting, held on 13 July 1992, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it a further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 758 (1992) and 761 (1992) (S/24263 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/24267), which had been prepared in the course of the Security Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution contained in document S/24267, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 764 (1992).

Resolution 764 (1992) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992, 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992 and 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992,

Noting with appreciation the further report of the Secretary-General (S/24263 and Add.1),

Disturbed by the continuing violation of the Sarajevo airport agreement of 5 June 1992, in which the parties agreed, inter alia:

- that all anti-aircraft weapon systems would be withdrawn from position from which they could engage the airport and its air approaches;

- that all artillery, mortar, ground-to-ground missile systems and tanks within the range of the airport would be concentrated in areas agreed by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and subject to UNPROFOR observation at the firing line;

- to establish security corridors between the airport and the city, under UNPROFOR's control, to ensure the safe movement of humanitarian aid and related personnel;

Deeply concerned about the safety of UNPROFOR personnel,

Cognizant of the magnificent work being done in Sarajevo by UNPROFOR and its leadership, despite the conditions of great difficulty and danger,

Aware of the enormous difficulties in the evacuation by air of cases of special humanitarian concern,

Deeply disturbed by the situation which now prevails in Sarajevo and by many reports and indications of deteriorating conditions throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Commending the determination and courage of all those who are participating in the humanitarian effort,

Deploring the continuation of the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina which is rendering difficult the provision of humanitarian assistance in Sarajevo and its environs, as well as in other areas of the Republic,

Noting that the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes constitutes a first step in establishing a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport,

Recalling the obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,

Stressing once again the imperative need to find an urgent negotiated political solution for the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 10 July 1992 (S/24263);

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy immediately additional elements of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with paragraph 12 of his report dated 10 July 1992 (S/24263);

3. Reiterates its call on all parties and others concerned to comply fully with the agreement of 5 June 1992, and to cease immediately any hostile military activity in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. Commends the untiring efforts and the bravery of UNPROFOR for its role in securing humanitarian relief in Sarajevo and its environs;

5. Demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and international humanitarian agencies to facilitate the evacuation by air of cases of special humanitarian concern;

6. Calls on all parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR and international humanitarian agencies to facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid to other areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina which remain in desperate need of assistance;

7. Reiterates its demand that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to secure the safety of UNPROFOR personnel;

8. Calls again on all parties concerned to resolve their differences through a negotiated political solution to the problems in the region and to that end to cooperate with the renewed efforts of the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia, and in particular to respond positively to the invitation of the Chairman of the Conference to talks on 15 July 1992;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to keep close contact with the developments within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia and to assist in finding a negotiated political solution for the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

10. Reaffirms that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review any further measure that may be required to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation in Cyprus (see S/11185/Add.28, S/11185/Add.29, S/11185/Add.32, S/11185/Add.34, S/11185/Add.49, S/11593/Add.7, S/11593/Add.8, S/11593/Add.9, S/11593/Add.10, S/11593/Add.23, S/11593/Add.24, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.23, S/11935/Add.24, S/11935/Add.50, S/12269/Add.24, S/12269/Add.35, S/12269/Add.36, S/12269/Add.37, S/12269/Add.50, S/12520/Add.23, S/12520/Add.45, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.49, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.49, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.49, S/14326/Add.22, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.50, S/15560/Add.24, S/15560/Add.46, S/15560/Add.50, S/16270/Add.17, S/16270/Add.18, S/16270/Add.23, S/16270/Add.49, S/16880/Add.23, S/16880/Add.37, S/16880/Add.49, S/17725/Add.23, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.23, S/18570/Add.50, S/19420/Add.24, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.49, S/21100/Add.10, S/21100/Add.23, S/21100/Add.28, S/21100/Add.49, S/21100/Add.50, S/22110/Add.23, S/22110/Add.40, S/22110/Add.49, S/22110/Add.51, S/23370/Add.14 and S/23370/Add.23)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3094th meeting, held on 13 July 1992, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/24271) on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls the oral report presented on 24 June 1992 on the Secretary-General's mission of good offices in Cyprus. It welcomes the separate meetings which the Secretary-General had with the leaders of the two communities from 18 to 23 June. It notes with satisfaction that the discussions focused on the issues of territorial adjustments and displaced persons and that the other six issues that make up the set of ideas on an overall framework agreement were also reviewed. It is unanimous in expressing its full support of

the procedure adopted by the Secretary-General for implementing resolution 750 (1992).

"The Council reaffirms its endorsement of the set of ideas as an appropriate basis for reaching an overall framework agreement as mentioned in paragraph 4 of resolution 750 (1992).

"The Council notes with satisfaction the acceptance by the leaders of the two communities to resume on 15 July their meetings with the Secretary-General and to remain for such reasonable duration as may be necessary to complete the work.

"The Council considers that the forthcoming meetings represent a determining phase in the Secretary-General's effort and calls on both leaders to be ready to take the necessary decisions to reach agreement on each of the issues as dealt with in the set of ideas as an integrated whole on an overall framework agreement.

"The Council endorses the Secretary-General's intention to invite the two leaders to a joint meeting as soon as the proximity talks reveal that the two sides are within agreement range on the set of ideas; and, subject to the successful completion of the work at the joint meeting, to convene an international high-level meeting to conclude the Overall Framework Agreement.

"The Council calls upon all concerned to fulfil their responsibilities and cooperate fully with the Secretary-General to ensure the success of these meetings.

"The Council reaffirms its decision to remain seized of the Cyprus question on an ongoing and direct basis in support of the effort to complete the set of ideas and to conclude an overall framework agreement.

"The Council requests that the Secretary-General provide it with an ongoing assessment of the progress being made at the meetings beginning on 15 July so as to enable the Council to determine, as the talks unfold, how it might best lend its full and direct support.

"The Council looks forward to receiving at the conclusion of these meetings a full report from the Secretary-General as requested in operative paragraph 10 of resolution 750 (1992)."

The question of South Africa (see S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.43, S/12269/Add.44, S/12269/Add.49, S/12520/Add.4, S/13033/Add.13, S/13033/Add.37, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.5, S/14326/Add.34, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.14, S/14840/Add.38, S/14840/Add.49, S/15560/Add.23, S/16270/Add.1, S/16270/Add.32, S/16270/Add.42, S/16270/Add.49, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.10, S/16880/Add.29, S/16880/Add.33, S/17725/Add.23, S/17725/Add.47, S/18570/Add.7, S/19420/Add.9, S/19420/Add.10, S/19420/Add.11, S/19420/Add.24 and S/19420/Add.47)

In a letter dated 2 July 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24232), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Madagascar to the United Nations, on behalf of the Group of African States, requested that the Council be convened urgently in order to consider the situation in South Africa. In that connection he submitted the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-sixth ordinary session, held from 22 to 28 June 1992, at Dakar, Senegal.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3095th meeting, held on 15 July 1992, on the basis of the above request. The Council continued its discussion of the item at its 3096th meeting, held on 16 July 1992.

In the course of the meetings, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Lesotho, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia, at their request, to participate in discussion without the right to vote.

In response to a request dated 10 July 1992 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the President with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to the Chairman of that Committee at the 3095th meeting.

At the same meeting, in response to the requests contained in three letters dated 13 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations (S/24283, S/24284 and S/24285), the Security Council extended invitations under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Dr. Salim A. Salim, Mr. Clarence Makwetu and Mr. Nelson Mandela.

At the same meeting, in response to the requests contained in a letter dated 14 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations (S/24287), the Security Council extended invitations under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Dr. Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, Mr. Lucas M. Mangope, Brigadier Oupa J. Gqozo, Dr. J. N. Reddy, Mr. E. Joosab, Mr. Kenneth M. Andrew and Mr. E. E. Ngobeni.

At the 3096th meeting, in response to the requests contained in a letter dated 15 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations (S/24298), the Security Council extended invitations under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Bantu Holomisa, Mr. Essop Pahad, Mr. Philip Mahlangu and Mr. Manguezi Zitha.

At the 3096th meeting, the President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/24288), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/24288) and adopted it unanimously as resolution 765 (1992).

Resolution 765 (1992) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 392 (1976), 473 (1980), 554 (1984) and 556 (1984),

Gravely concerned by the escalating violence in South Africa, which is causing a heavy loss of human life and by its consequences for the peaceful negotiations aimed at creating a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa,

Concerned that the continuation of this situation would seriously jeopardize peace and security in the region,

Recalling the consensus Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session on 14 December 1989 which called for negotiations in South Africa to take place in a climate free of violence,

Emphasizing the responsibility of the South African authorities to take all necessary measures to stop immediately the violence and protect the life and property of all South Africans,

Emphasizing also the need for all parties to cooperate in combating violence and to exercise restraint,

Concerned at the break in the negotiating process and determined to help the people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for a non-racial, democratic society,

1. Condemns the escalating violence in South Africa and in particular the massacre at Boipatong township on 17 June 1992, as well as subsequent incidents of violence including the shooting of unarmed protesters;

2. Strongly urges the South African authorities to take immediate measures to bring an effective end to the ongoing violence and to bring those responsible to justice;

3. Calls upon all the parties to cooperate in combating violence and to ensure the effective implementation of the National Peace Accord;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to appoint, as a matter of urgency, a Special Representative in order to recommend, after, inter alia, discussion with the parties, measures which would assist in bringing an effective end to the violence and in creating conditions for

negotiations leading towards a peaceful transition to a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa, and to submit a report to the Security Council as early as possible;

5. Urges all parties to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in carrying out his mandate; and to remove the obstacles to the resumption of negotiations;

6. Underlines, in this regard, the importance of all parties cooperating in the resumption of the negotiating process as speedily as possible;

7. Urges the international community to maintain the existing measures imposed by the Security Council for the purpose of bringing an early end to apartheid in South Africa;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter until a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa is established.

Letter dated 11 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 12 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see also, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24 and S/23370/Add.26)

In a letter dated 11 July 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24264), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia stated that in spite of all efforts made by the international community, the Security Council's resolution, the Helsinki decisions and the UNPROFOR mission, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina had taken a dramatic turn for the worse. He requested the convening of an emergency meeting of the Council to approve an international military action.

In a letter dated 12 July 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24265), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia transmitted a letter from the President of the Republic of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, in which it was stated that due to the most recent avalanche of refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, his country was facing insurmountable difficulties in its effort to provide shelter and food for those people. The Serbians and Montenegrins were escalating their attacks in all other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in part of Croatia. He suggested that the Security Council meet immediately to approve a military intervention.

In a letter dated 13 July 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24266), the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations transmitted a letter of 11 July 1992 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council requesting that the Security Council be convened urgently in order to send an ultimatum to Serbia and Montenegro to stop their criminal attack against the innocent citizens of Gorazde.

In a letter dated 13 July 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24270), the Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations transmitted a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia addressed to the President of the Security Council informing him that his country had joined the initiative calling for an emergency meeting of the Security Council to contend with the aggression in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Despite the efforts of the international community, the aggression continued and the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina was becoming one of the most critical problems with which the European Community and the international community had to contend. He stated that it was of the utmost urgency that the Security Council discuss the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and take the necessary measures to put an end to the aggression, armed terror and so-called ethnic purification, and to ensure strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its recognized borders.

In a letter dated 17 July 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24305), the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations called attention to the text of an agreement between the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed at London on 17 July 1992.

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3097th meeting, held on 17 July 1992, on the basis of the above-mentioned communications.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/24307) on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the agreement between the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina signed at London on 17 July 1992 within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia (S/24305).

"The Council calls on the parties to comply fully with the agreement in all its aspects. In particular, it calls on all parties and others concerned to observe scrupulously the cease-fire throughout the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council has decided in principle to respond positively to the request for the United Nations to make arrangements for the supervision by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) of all heavy weapons (combat aircraft, armour, artillery, mortars, rocket-launchers, etc.) in accordance with the agreement of 17 July 1992. It calls on the parties to declare immediately to the Force Commander of UNPROFOR the locations and quantities of the heavy weapons to be placed under supervision. It requests the Secretary-General to report by 20 July on the implementation and resource implications of this decision.

"The Council welcomes the provisions in the agreement concerning the return of all refugees and freedom of movement for civilians caught up in or trapped by the military situation. It also welcomes the efforts being made to mobilize international assistance in handling the refugee problem under the aegis of UNHCR. It invites the Secretary-General and the United Nations humanitarian agencies concerned to make the maximum use of the cease-fire now proclaimed to bring humanitarian relief and supplies to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council expresses its satisfaction that the talks on future constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina are to resume in London on 27 July 1992, and urges all the parties to contribute actively and positively to these talks so that a peaceful solution is achieved as soon as possible.

"The Council stresses the need for full compliance with all the requirements of the relevant resolutions of the Council towards which the agreement reached in London on 17 July 1992 is an important step. It reaffirms its decision to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with those resolutions."

<u>The situation between Iraq and Kuwait</u> (see S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.31, S/21100/Add.32, S/21100/Add.33, S/21100/Add.36, S/21100/Add.37, S/21100/Add.38, S/21100/Add.42, S/21100/Add.43, S/21100/Add.47, S/22110/Add.6, S/22110/Add.7, S/22110/Add.8, S/22110/Add.9, S/22110/Add.13, S/22110/Add.14, S/22110/Add.17, S/22110/Add.20, S/22110/Add.24, S/22110/Add.25,

S/22110/Add.32, S/22110/Add.37, S/21100/Add.40, S/23370/Add.8 and S/23370/Add.11; see also S/23370/Add.10)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3098th meeting, held on 17 July 1992, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/24309) on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council deeply deplores the murder of a member of the United Nations Guards Contingent in Iraq on 16 July 1992 in the Governorate of Dohuk. It supports the Secretary-General's decision to order an immediate and thorough investigation of this appalling crime. Members of the Council wish to express their sincere condolences to the family of the victim, Mr. Ravuama Dakia, and to the Government of Fiji.

"The Security Council wishes to register its profound concern at the deteriorating security conditions affecting the safety and well-being of United Nations personnel in Iraq. The Council demands that attacks perpetrated against the United Nations Guards Contingent and other humanitarian personnel deployed in Iraq cease immediately and that maximum cooperation be extended by the authorities in the investigation of this crime, as well as in the protection of United Nations personnel."

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